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KOREAN LESPEDEZA

Seed 15 to 20 Pounds Per Acre

Coming into its own, this thin land legume is being seeded in increasing quantities each year. Will grow on acid soil but of course makes better growth on more fertile or sweet soil. Not 100% perfect last year but what legume was? We are convinced that Korean deserves a place on Illinois farms.

One large organization was so satisfied with last season's results that they plan to use it as far north as the Wisconsin line this season. Use it in pasture mixtures. Use it on "Lay-Out" land.

Seed in February or March with small grain or alone. It is effective in stopping gullying or erosion. Korean makes best growth in late summer when other pasture crops are suffering from the heat and drought. A good pasture for all kinds of livestock and reliable parties report as much as two tons of hay per acre under favorable conditions.

A Close Look at Korean Lespedeza Plants



Alfalfa Pays Its Own Way as Pasture or Hay and Then Declares an Additional Dividend by Increased Yield of the Following Crops



A Profitable Field of Alfalfa on the Funk Farms That Started from Our Clean, Pure, High-Germinating Seed. Order Yours Today!

ALFALFA

Seed 12 to 15 Pounds Per Acre

There is no better or cheaper feed you can grow than Alfalfa and at the same time it builds up your soil. During the recent dry seasons Alfalfa has proven its name of "GREEN GOLD." It has often been the only green spot on the landscape, producing a large tonnage of nutritious, digestible, high-protein hay or furnishing much-needed pasture. Real value any way you look at it.

"Lay-Out" acres seeded to Alfalfa look like a sound money-making investment. You are paid a good rental the first year while the crop is becoming established and after that you are ready to cash in on this wonderful crop. Think it over. Have you ever seen a stand of Alfalfa that was a liability to a farm?

SOIL PREPARATION PAYS

Successful Alfalfa requires a sweet soil; a well-prepared seed bed; good drainage; and thorough inoculation. Manure has a pronounced beneficial effect and phosphorus often helps.

Original costs for Alfalfa seeding may look high. However, this cost should be distributed over from three to five years. Increased yield of crops that follow should also be considered. Here is a real prosperity special. Hop on. See more Alfalfa.

WHAT STRAIN TO SOW?

A question asked so many times that we want to go on record here with our answer. In Southern Illinois, or where Alfalfa is a part of the rotation (used like sweet clover), we find that Kansas strains are satisfactory and have lowest seed cost. Farther north and where the stand is to be left down for several years we believe that strains of Northern Common or Grimm will give best results. This year, with price of Grimm more nearly equal that of Common than ever before, Grimm deserves serious consideration and should be more generally used.

U. S. GOV'T VERIFIED ORIGIN

All of Funks Alfalfa bears the tag of the United States Government Seed Verification Service. This means that every step in the movement of the seed is recorded and checked by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This tag tells you exactly what state the seed came from originally.

SELECT FROM THIS LIST

Kansas Non-Irrigated	"Bee Hive" Hardy Utah
Hardy Northwestern	Dakota 12
A. B. Lyman Grimm	Idaho Certified Grimm

ALL OUR ALFALFA IS U.S. GOV'T VERIFIED ORIGIN



These Fine Holsteins Are Making Money Out of Sweet Clover

FUNK FARMS
BRAND
—
CLOVERS
AND
ALFALFA
ADD
FERTILITY
TO THE
SOIL
—
GROW
MORE
LEGUMES

SWEET CLOVER

WHITE BLOSSOM

YELLOW BLOSSOM

GRUNDY COUNTY

Seed 12 to 15 Pounds Per Acre

Can you imagine anything better for "Lay-Out" land than the best soil-building legume? That is exactly the reputation sweet clover has and we can think of no more economical crop to seed, no more profitable crop to grow.

Sweet Clover seeded this spring can be plowed under late in the fall or early next spring. In this way your land is out of cash crops only for the time you receive benefit payments. On this sort of a deal all things are in your favor.

To grow Sweet Clover successfully you must have a sweet soil. A little time and trouble spent in having your soil tested for acidity may save you the price of seed and disappointing results.

HUBAM

ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER

Seed 12 to 15 Pounds Per Acre

A sweet clover that makes seed the same season it is sown. Wonderful for a bee pasture.

Hubam is usually used in small grain in the spring and plowed down the same fall for wheat or for corn the next spring. You'll find this a most convenient way of introducing another legume into the rotation without letting the ground lie idle for a season. We find Hubam rapidly gaining in popularity for this purpose.

LEGUME HAY TOPS LIST

POUNDS DIGESTIBLE IN 100 POUNDS DRY HAY

Kind of Hay	Digestible Protein	Digestible Carbo-hydrate	Digestible Fat	Total Digestible
Soy Bean Hay....	11.7	39.2	1.2	53.6
Alfalfa Hay	10.6	39.0	0.9	51.6
Red Clover Hay...	7.6	39.3	1.8	50.9
Sudan Grass Hay..	3.7	45.7	0.9	51.4
Timothy Hay	3.0	42.8	1.2	48.5
Corn Stover .. .	2.1	42.4	0.7	46.1

Henry and Morrison, "Feeds and Feeding" 18th Ed., 1928.



Good Pasture Means Economical Feeding and Cheap Gains

MAMMOTH CLOVER

Seed 8 to 10 Pounds Per Acre

Often called Big English or Sapping Clover. Quite similar to Red Clover in habit of growth. Some consider it a better soiling crop than Red because it makes a heavier growth. It is a good variety to seed with timothy since both mature at about the same time.

SWEET CLOVER

IN ILLINOIS

The following are a few interesting extracts from Bulletin 394 of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Published July, 1933.

“A conservative estimate would indicate an addition of 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre by fixation. If this nitrogen were evaluated at the price prevailing in fertilizers, it would be worth from \$12 to \$18.”

“The protein content of sweet clover, as of other legumes, is increased by inoculation. Since protein is one of the most expensive feed constituents, inoculation is of importance to the livestock man who desires to use the crop for hay or pasture. For soil improvement purposes, likewise,



This Heavy Stand of Sweet Clover Insures Greater Yield of Crops That Follow

it is important that sweet clover have a high nitrogen content so that it will decay more readily and thus release available plant nutrients for succeeding crops.”

“Sweet clover, when used as a green manure crop not only compares favorably with farm or stable manure in its effect on crop yields, but is one of the most valuable legumes for soil-improvement purposes.”

“. . . improved tilth, nitrogen fixation, addition of active organic matter to the soil, an increase in the micro-organic life in the soil, and a gain in available plant nutrients. No system of sweet clover management can be evaluated by taking into consideration only one of these factors.”

“Sweet clover is capable of furnishing more grazing than almost any other common corn-belt pasture plant. On poor soils it has no rivals but on rich soils alfalfa also produces an abundance of forage. There is less danger of cattle becoming bloated from sweet clover than from the common pasture legumes.”



Excellent Stand of Red Clover in Wheat — Wonderful Prospect
for Forage and Fertility

RED CLOVER

Seed 8 to 10 Pounds Per Acre

Funk's Red Clover Seed was all grown right here in Central Illinois. We started out early in the season and bought all the good bright, plump seed we could find. It has all been put over our special cleaning machinery. Here is seed of high purity and germination, free from noxious weeds, and Illinois grown.

"Lay-Out" land that requires limestone for growing Alfalfa or Sweet Clover can be seeded to this crop if it is not extremely sour. Red Clover will grow on slightly acid soil. It is a good soiling crop and makes excellent pasture and hay.

DOUBLE PROFIT CROPS FORAGE AND FERTILITY

Legumes, properly inoculated, are a profitable investment. They not only produce hay, seed, grain, or pasture but at the same time add to the store of fertility in the soil. They are not only like money in the bank but they also draw interest.

You profit from them during their period of growth and in addition you profit from the fertility they add to the soil by the larger yield from crops that follow. The permanence of our agriculture depends on rational rotation of crops and increasingly large acreages of legumes.

Opportunity is even greater this year for the United States Government offers to pay a good rental for land taken out of production of corn, wheat, etc. This acreage can be planted to legumes for the purpose of establishing pasture or hay crop for the following year and for the purpose of soil improvement, stopping soil erosion, etc.

FOR PERMANENCE & PROFIT SEED LEGUMES

INOCULATION

Dollars for Cents — a Good Swap

The most important factor in the use of legumes for soil improvement is INOCULATION. The cost is reckoned in cents per acre while the dividends are counted in dollars per acre.

A recent publication of the Illinois Experiment Station says that inoculated Sweet Clover adds nitrogen to the soil in amounts that would cost from \$12 to \$18 per acre. What a profit on a few cents per acre for inoculation!

Everything in Your Favor

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Lespedeza, Soy Beans. In fact, any inoculated legume is working for you by taking nitrogen from the air and changing it into a form the plants can use. It only costs a few cents per acre to put all these plants to work for you.

Higher percentage of protein in hay and forage; more tons, pounds or bushels of hay, seed or grain per acre; better chance of a stand that will stick; the percentage is all in your favor. You gain at every turn and all for a very small per acre cost.



Nodules on Soy Bean Root

FOR GREATER PROFIT INOCULATE LEGUMES

ALSIKE CLOVER



**Clover Costs Little Compared to Results Obtained—\$10-\$15
Per Acre Added Fertility Is a Nice Return!**

Seed 5 to 6 Pounds Per Acre

Don't be fooled. Alsike Clover costs more per bushel than Red Clover, but on the per acre cost basis they are practically the same. Alsike seed are smaller and less per acre is seeded.

Alsike has certain distinct advantages and fits in where other legumes are not suitable. Alsike tolerates more soil acidity than red or sweet clover, or alfalfa. It will grow in wet or poorly drained spots. It is better in meadows because it is a perennial and does not die after the second year like red and sweet clover.

Funk Farms Alsike Clover is Illinois grown, free from noxious weeds, of high purity and germination.

GOOD SEED BOOSTS FARM INCOME

Read this quotation from the Extension Messenger of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois: "Most farmers could increase their net farm income as much as \$100 to \$1,000 a year by changing to high-yielding strains of seeds that produce crops of good quality."

We know from experience, both on the Funk Farms and on the farms of our customers, that good seed is economical. Cheap seed is dear at any price.

Good seed — adapted varieties — high purity and germination. You are on your way toward higher acre yield and greater profit.

Quoting further: "In the central Illinois area where much grain is sold from the farm, differences in crop yields have consistently accounted for MORE OF THE DIFFERENCES IN INCOMES BETWEEN FARMS than any other of the important factors." (The capitals are ours.)

GOOD SEED-LARGER YIELD-HIGHER INCOME



Funks Hybrid Corn
Stands Up Better—Yields More

FUNKS HYBRID CORN

How We Make Hybrid Corn

About 20 years ago Funks started to inbreed from their best open-pollinated corn. To inbreed you must cover the young shoot with a small bag before any silks appear. Later, as the tassel develops, pollen is collected in a bag and dusted on the silks that have emerged and the shoot again protected from foreign pollen.

After years of inbreeding, selection strains are developed that are strong rooted, stiff stalked, resistant to disease, resistant to cold, resistant to drought, and that have many other good features. These inbred strains alone, however, are relatively low yielding. Unrelated strains are crossed to obtain high yields lost during inbreeding.

Trial crosses are made by combining two or more of the pure inbred strains. The crosses are grown and studied under a variety of conditions.

Finally the best combinations are put on a commercial basis and offered to our customers for their use in growing more corn per acre and making a corresponding reduction in their cost of production.

Production of Hybrid Corn is not as simple and easy as this short description might lead one to believe. Twenty years of controlled breeding. Years of work, moving ahead only to back up for a new start. Years of feeling the way. Years of making sure, so that when Hybrid Corn was offered to you we would be confident of its making good on your farm; more bushels per acre to lower your cost of production.

FUNKS SEED CORN
Over 30 Years Scientific Breeding

FUNKS HYBRID CORN

Yields More

Proven by Farm Yield Trials

Funks Hybrid 220 and Funks Hybrid 206, which this year replace our 365 and 517, mark a distinct advance in Hybrid Seed Corn production. These two new Hybrid recombinations were tried out for several years in our test plots and found to be higher yielding. They were taken to farmers fields many places in Illinois and found to be superior to the farmers' own corn both in yield and in their ability to stand up.

For earlier hybrids for the north and north central parts of the state we stand by with Funks Hybrid 915 and Funks Hybrid 779. These have continued to show up well in yield trials and under actual farm conditions.

Funk's corn-breeding program is constantly moving forward. Slowly at times it is true but forward nevertheless. Careful investigation must precede each step. Each new Hybrid must be tried out for several seasons under a variety of soil and climatic conditions. For your protection and for our own, we must be certain of every advance.

We have confidence in the Hybrid Corn offered here. The future no doubt will bring to light something better. This is the best available in 1934.



Detasselling Crew in Funks Seed Field — Hybrid Seed is Harvested Only from Detasselled Plants

SEED CORN FROM FUNKS IS BETTER BECAUSE:—

It is grown from disease-free seed.
It is backed by years of scientific breeding.
It is picked early and dried quickly in our modern, temperature-controlled driers.
It is individually ear-selected, butted and tipped.
It is double graded to insure uniform drop.

IT HAS PROVEN ITSELF IN EVERY STATE AND COUNTRY WHERE CORN IS GROWN

FUNK BROS. SEED CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

Funk Farms Established 1824

FUNKS HIGH YIELDING SEED CORN

COMPLETE MATURITY—HIGH GERMINATION—FULL VIGOR AND VITALITY

PLAN STARTED IN 1934

Let us introduce you to a new permanent part of our corn program. We have been checking and considering this matter for several years and fortunately started it in 1933. Our whole idea was to have good quality seed corn regardless of Illinois seasonal conditions. We know the value of completely matured seed with full vigor and vitality and this is what our Nebraska seed represents.

We have sent seed to Nebraska in the past, brought it back to the Funk Farms, checked its maturity, growth and yield and found that we could recommend it to our customers with confidence. Our Eastern Nebraska acreage is of practically the same latitude as Bloomington; in fact, it is just a little farther north. You can depend on our Nebraska-produced corn being identical in yield and maturity with that produced on the Funk Farms.

Even though there are 22,000 acres in the Funk Farms it is somewhat hazardous to our seed corn business to depend on this one locality for our entire seed corn supply. Considering past history, especially the 1917 soft corn year, it became even more apparent that it would be a sound business policy to have some seed corn produced in another locality where seasonal conditions are similar to our own.

Without going into detail regarding the survey we made, it was finally decided to have part of our select, disease-free foundation seed stock planted under ideal conditions along the fertile bottoms of the Missouri River in Eastern Nebraska.

FOUR VARIETIES GROWN IN NEBRASKA

FROM FOUNDATION STOCK OF SPECIAL BREEDING,
SAME AS USED ON FUNK FARMS

FUNKS YELLOW DENT, STRAIN 176A
FUNKS 329, 100 DAY YELLOW DENT
BOONE COUNTY WHITE—SILVERMINE

QUALITY SEED IS THE START OF A GOOD CORN CROP. WE OFFER YOU THAT SEED AT LESS THAN 40c PER ACRE.

Mr. Funk Inspects the Nebraska Seed Fields



This is part of the corn we are offering you for your next crop. For the crop where you are agreeing to grow less acres of corn. For the crop where you should use the best quality seed obtainable in order to secure the highest yield—the greatest profit.

PLAN STARTED IN 1933

CORN SHIPPED IN APRIL

We made a contract with a reliable grower in Eastern Nebraska and in April, 1933, sent him seed of four varieties. This seed was of the same specially selected, disease-free foundation stock used on the Funk Farms. Seed which money could not buy since it represented part of the basic seed of our years of selection and breeding for quality, yield and greater resistance to disease.

Early in May we received a report that our corn was planted. While we were still watching it rain in Illinois a report said that out in Nebraska corn was up to a good stand. All summer we received glowing reports from Nebraska.

Late in the fall, Mr. E. D. Funk went to Nebraska to personally inspect the seed fields. They were excellent, yielding from 70 to 90 bushels per acre of well-matured dry corn of the finest quality.

With the exception of our special seed production acreage, this seed will be used on our own Funk Farms, as we believe its vigor and vitality is superior to the seed produced in Illinois this year under unfavorable conditions.

FUNKS SOY BEAN HAY MIXTURE

Makes a high quality, high protein hay from spring seeding. Chinch bugs will not injure Soy Beans. Two bushels per acre seeded after corn planting returns as much as four tons of hay in the fall.

Our Hay Mixture is made up of varieties such as Wilson, Ebony and Virginia with sufficient early maturing yellow varieties to insure proper balance of roughage and grain. The yellow varieties also help to prevent lodging and aid in curing the hay.

You will find our hay mixture serves to fill in where other hay crops have winter killed. Soy Beans are the only crop we know of that will give you a high protein hay from spring seeding.

Here is a tip. Seed our hay mixture around your corn field for a turn row. Seed after second corn cultivation. We know of a number of farmers that produce all their hay in this way.



Soy Bean Hay Ranks with Alfalfa as a Highly Digestible Roughage and Is Harvested Same Season Seeded

GRASSES

RED TOP—A sure grower under almost all kinds of soil and climatic conditions. It is used as a basic grass in pasture and lawn mixtures right along with Kentucky Blue Grass.

MEADOW FESCUE—A fast-growing grass good under a wide variety of conditions. Very well thought of in the Eastern United States and in Europe. Fine for low, poorly-drained places.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—Another quick-growing grass that is popular because it grows well practically every place it is seeded. Used in mixtures because it starts off in a hurry and acts as a nurse crop to the slower-growing grasses.

ORCHARD GRASS—A good grass for pasture and hay and one that does well on thin soil and under less favorable soil conditions. Being recommended for use in mixtures to stop erosion.



Soy Beans in Rows Require About One-Half as Much Seed
as Drilled Solid — Yields are Equal

SOY BEANS FOR GREEN MANURE

This spring will see an increased demand for crops that are sown for soil improvement. Soy Beans are a crop that can be seeded in the spring and that will produce a good tonnage of green manure to plow under in the fall. This is an ideal crop for use on land laid out of production under the Corn-Hog Contract.

Using Soy Beans as a Green Manure Crop will let you put the land back into production the season following the one the government pays you for not producing corn. In other words, you get a good rental for your land and at the same time grow a crop that will increase the fertility of the soil and enable you to grow a larger crop the following year when it is back in production again.

We believe this is a good way to obtain greater return from your farm. We know from experience on the Funk Farms that Soy Beans are a good crop for this purpose. Some of our best corn is grown on Soy Bean land.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

For seeding alone 20 to 30 pounds per acre are sown. However, we would prefer to use Blue Grass in smaller quantities in a mixture. It is the basis of all permanent pastures and lawns. It is used on roadsides, on golf courses—anywhere that a heavy green sod is desired you will find Blue Grass.

Seed a little in a mixture of other grasses and legumes and give it a little time and you will have a good blue grass sod.

PRODUCTIVE PASTURES PAY
Use Funks Practical Pasture Mixtures



Funks 329, 100-Day Yellow Dent—A Feeder's Delight

FUNKS YELLOW DENT

STRAIN 176A

115-120-Day Maturity

“What is the best seed corn?” This is a frequently asked question and just as often our answer is Funk's Yellow Dent, 176A. We believe this to be the best open-pollinated corn in the corn belt today.

Funks seed corn is produced in specially selected seed fields and all the seed planted in these fields is disease-free. This means that it has been every ear tested for vigor and freedom from disease in our large, modern germinator.

Funks 176A is the original Utility Type Corn. The ears are medium smooth. The kernels are deep. You get a large yield of high quality, bright, lustrous ears. The kind that shell out well and weigh heavy at the elevator and also the kind that make for better gains in the feed lot.

FUNKS 90 DAY YELLOW DENT

90-95-Day Maturity

Just the corn for late planting or for early planting for early hog corn. We have often turned our hogs into this corn the middle of August.

Ears 7-9 inches long, 6-7 inches in circumference, 14-18 rows of kernels. The small cob and golden, deep, oily kernels gives this variety the highest shelling percentage of any we have.



Visitors at the Funk Farms Corn Plots

K R U G

105-110-Day Maturity

Here is a variety that has an excellent record back of it. It is a good yielder and is becoming popular over a wider territory each year. There are a number of strains of this variety but ours traces back to the original Woodford County stock. Our Funk Farms grown seed has been given an extra careful selection and we believe it the best Krug corn you will find anywhere.



Funks Yellow Dent, Strain 176A — The Original Utility Type
Corn and Our Highest Yielding Open-Pollinated Variety

FUNKS 329, 100 DAY YELLOW DENT

100-105-Day Maturity

Earliness and yield. Here is the strain that will fill the bill. The popularity of Funk's 100-Day has grown out of actual farm demand for an earlier maturing strain that yields more bushels per acre than the extremely early varieties.

"HIGH FEEDING VALUE" is what the feeders tell us, and quality is what the grain farmer says. We know from actual experience on the Funk Farms that both are right and that both mean profit.

Broad, deep, oily kernels. Heavy, rich yellow ears. One bushel of this well matured, good quality corn is worth two of a later, starchy variety. We recommend this strain for bottom land where planting is often delayed and where early fall frosts are likely to occur.

FARMERS FROM CHC

BOONE COUNTY WHITE

120-Day Maturity

A record maker, both over the scales and in the show ring. A number of our customers come back for Funks Boone County every year. It is a little later than our other varieties but where it will mature it is a corn that will fill the crib.

SILVERMINE

105-110-Day Maturity

Funks Silvermine is the kind of corn you will like to husk and put into your crib in the fall. It is a medium early white corn conforming to the Utility Type. Cylindrical ears, medium circumference, 9-11 inches long and having a broad, deep, creamy white kernel that is a favorite with the corn miller.

REID'S YELLOW DENT

115-120-Day Maturity

This standard yellow dent corn is a high yielder and its small cob insures a high shelling percentage. We secured the original seed of this variety direct from Mr. Reid with whom we often exchanged ideas on corn breeding.

LEAMING

115-120-Day Maturity

The oldest named variety being grown today. Originating in Ohio, this variety has made a place for itself in every corn-growing section. The large, golden, medium smooth ears make one of the finest feeding corns you can grow.

BLOODY BUTCHER

90-Day Maturity

A fine variety to plant with Soy Beans for a well-balanced early hog pasture. It is a good feeding corn and you will find it a good pork producer. Bloody Butcher is early and does well anywhere in the corn belt.



Carefully Selected Seed Ears Are the Secret of the Success of
Funks High-Yielding Seed Corn

ICE—SEEDSMEN FROM

FUNKS HYBRID CORN MEAL

We never ate as good corn bread as that made from this special meal made from Hybrid Corn.

So far as we know this is the first corn meal ever offered commercially that was made exclusively from Hybrid Corn. We have ground some for our own use in the past and found it much better than the product you ordinarily buy at the corner store.

It occurred to us that some of our customers might like to try it too. We had this meal specially ground to our own specifications. A nice yellow, granular meal that makes a creamy mush to eat with cream or to fry.

PRICE, POSTPAID: 5-lb. bag, 30c; 10 lbs., 50c.

TIMOTHY

Seed 10 to 12 Pounds Per Acre

Funks Timothy Seed was grown right here in Central Illinois. It has been cleaned over our own machines under our own supervision. It is just the kind of seed we use on the Funk Farms, of good germination and free from weeds.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Seed 8 to 10 Pounds Per Acre Broadcast

Seed 4 to 5 Pounds Per Acre in Drills

Seed 4 to 5 Pounds in Corn at Last Cultivation

Our broadleaved Rape is the best obtainable and we have used special care in obtaining seed that is free from mustard and other noxious weeds.

Seeded with oats, it provides early pasture and will last until frost. A good forage for hogs, sheep and other farm animals.

The most successful growers use the heavier rate of seeding. Rape does not stool or spread, so if you want a good stand the seed must be put on the ground.



Thrifty Pigs Need Clean Pasture — Later They Will Need
Good Quality Corn — Use Funks Seed Corn

EXPERIENCE—SERVICE

SUDAN GRASS

Seed 15 to 20 Pounds Per Acre

Here is a grass that will make hay with a higher percentage of digestible nutrients than Timothy and that will produce two or three cuttings from spring seeding.

Sudan is a hot weather crop and should be seeded after all danger of frost is past. Our seed is free from Johnson Grass and other noxious weeds.



Fat Cattle on the Funk Farms
They Were Fed Funks Corn and Funks Soy Bean Oil Meal
Topped Market for Their Weight

FUNKS SOY BEAN OIL MEAL

DIGESTIBLE

41% PROTEIN

NUTRITIOUS

You can lower the amount of grain necessary to make a pound of beef or pork, or to produce a pound of milk or butter fat, or to obtain a dozen eggs, simply by feeding a protein supplement with the grain. Every experiment station has data on this subject and all are in agreement as to this fact.

FUNKS SOY BEAN OIL MEAL, 41% PROTEIN, is produced from Illinois-grown Soy Beans and is truly a home-grown protein feed. Help yourself to cheaper gains and at the same time help your brother farmer by using this HOME-GROWN FEED.

SOY BEAN OIL FOR PAINT

Soy Bean Oil is gaining friends in the paint industry. You can buy Soy Bean Oil Paint in your locality, or we can furnish the raw soy bean oil. Help the Soy Bean Grower by helping create a greater demand for Soy Bean Products. Soy Bean Oil in paint has been thoroughly tested and has been found superior in many instances to other paint.

FROM KNOWLEDGE



Livestock Gains Economically on Pasture

SEED GRAIN

OATS

Columbia, Gopher, Iowar, Silvermine, Big Four, Hulless, Funks Great American and Iowa 103

We can give you plump, bright, heavy, re-cleaned seed oats. This quality is hard to find. In fact, such seed oats are sure to sell at a premium. Funks good quality, high-germinating oats are sure to please and are the best insurance for the start of a good crop.

SPRING WHEAT. Illinois No. 1

We have limited our stock to only the best quality obtainable. Illinois No. 1 is more resistant to scab and is higher yielding than Marquis. It is the variety best adapted to Central Illinois conditions. We recommend Illinois No. 1.

BARLEY. Spartan and Wisconsin Pedigree 38

Spartan is a high quality, heavy-yielding, two-rowed variety used mainly for feed but is accepted by some maltsters. Wisconsin 38 is a high yielder in Central Illinois. It has the advantage of being more resistant to scab.

RYE

Rosen Rye is practically the only variety grown in Illinois. For grain it should be sown in the fall. Spring seeded it makes a fine early pasture.

BUCKWHEAT

Japanese Buckwheat is mainly a crop of last resort. After it is too late to plant corn it is possible to seed Buckwheat and still make a crop. We have heard of good yields from seedings made as late as the middle of July.

MILLET

German and Hungarian Millet can be sown late to supply pasture or emergency hay crop. Soy Beans with Millet improves the quality of the hay.

NEW SEED TREATMENTS

These new products represent as great an improvement over the older seed treatments as does the 1934 automobile over the "flivver" of 1915.

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN

Use $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. Per Bushel for Oats, Wheat or Barley
Costs Only 2c Per Bushel

NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN, JR.

Use 2 oz. Per Bushel for Corn
Costs But $2\frac{1}{2}$ c Per Acre

HANDY SEED TABLE PRESERVE FOR REFERENCE

Funk Farm Brand Seeds Every Kind for the Farm	Pounds per Acre	Pounds per Bu.
Alfalfa—broadcast	15- 18 Lbs.	60 Lbs.
Alfalfa—drilled	12- 16 Lbs.	60 Lbs.
Barley	96-110 Lbs.	48 Lbs.
Blue Grass, Ky.—for lawns	60-100 Lbs.	14 Lbs.
Blue Grass, Ky.—for pastures	20- 30 Lbs.	14 Lbs.
Buckwheat	50- 60 Lbs.	52 Lbs.
Clover, Alsike—alone	5- 6 Lbs.	60 Lbs.
Clover, Alsike—in mixture	2- 4 Lbs.	60 Lbs.
Clover, Mammoth—alone	8- 12 Lbs.	60 Lbs.
Clover, Mammoth—in mixture	4- 6 Lbs.	60 Lbs.
Clover, Red—alone	8- 12 Lbs.	60 Lbs.
Clover, Red—in mixture	4- 6 Lbs.	50 Lbs.
Clover, Sweet—hulled	12- 15 Lbs.	60 Lbs.
Clover, Sweet—unhulled	25- 30 Lbs.	30 Lbs.
Korean Lespedeza	15- 20 Lbs.	
Lawn Grass	60-100 Lbs.	20 Lbs.
Millets—for hay	50 Lbs.	50 Lbs.
Millets—for seed	30 Lbs.	50 Lbs.
Millet—Japanese	15- 20 Lbs.	35 Lbs.
Oats	80-112 Lbs.	32 Lbs.
Orchard Grass—for hay	21- 28 Lbs.	14 Lbs.
Pasture, Mixture	30- 40 Lbs.	
Rape—broadcast	8- 10 Lbs.	50 Lbs.
Rape—in drills	5- 6 Lbs.	50 Lbs.
Red Top—solid seed	6- 8 Lbs.	14 Lbs.
Rye—early sown	20- 25 Lbs.	
Rye—late sown	56- 70 Lbs.	56 Lbs.
Sorghum Forage—broadcast	50- 60 Lbs.	50 Lbs.
Sorghum Forage—in drills	12- 15 Lbs.	50 Lbs.
Soy Beans—broadcast	120 Lbs.	60 Lbs.
Soy Beans—in drills	90-120 Lbs.	60 Lbs.
Soy Beans—in drills with corn	4- 6 Lbs.	60 Lbs.
Soy Beans—in rows	45- 60 Lbs.	60 Lbs.
Sudan Grass—broadcast	15- 20 Lbs.	40 Lbs.
Sudan Grass—in drills	6- 10 Lbs.	40 Lbs.
Timothy	11- 15 Lbs.	45 Lbs.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

We make careful tests of all the seeds in our stocks and endeavor to see that nothing but seeds of the highest quality are sent out. However, it is so manifestly impossible for the seller of goods like seeds, which are planted under varying conditions of soil and climate, to be responsible for the crop that we, in common with all American seed houses disclaim any responsibility for the crop that may be raised from the seeds we sell. Therefore, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we send out and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, he must notify us at once, and we will give instructions for disposition of goods. We urge you to test any seeds you receive from us and if the test proves unsatisfactory or the goods not as represented we should be notified at once and an immediate adjustment will be made.

21 VARIETIES

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FUNKS GARDEN SEED COLLECTION

\$2.50 VALUE for ONLY **\$1.00** Add 10c Coin or Stamps for Postage

A WELL BALANCED GARDEN

Fresh Crisp Vegetables throughout the Season
Sufficient seed for a plot 50 x 75 feet—For a family of five.
Purchased separately this seed would cost you at least \$2.50.

Seed prices are higher this year and it costs considerably more to prepare this big collection of seed for your garden. Rather than disappoint the many who are inquiring for this item we are going to sell at the same price of \$1.00 and forget about profits. This \$1.00 will help fill your table and take the terror out of the grocery bill.

VARIETIES APPROVED BY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

FIRST PLANTING (About oats seeding time)

- ½ pound Peas—Little Marvel
- 1 packet Radish—Early Scarlet Globe
- 1 packet Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers
- 1 packet Spinach—Bloomsdale Savoy
- 1 packet Turnip—Purple Top Strap Leaf
- 1 packet Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson
- 1 packet Sweet Peas—Spencers Hybrids Mixed

THIRD PLANTING (At corn planting)

- ½ pound Beans—Burpees Stringless Green Pod
- ½ pound Beans—Rust Proof Golden Wax
- ⅓ pound Sweet Corn—Golden Cross Bantam Hybrid—Wilt Resistant

SECOND PLANTING—(Be- tween oats and corn seeding)

- ½ pound Peas—Dwarf Telephone
- 1 packet Cabbage—Copenhagen Market
- 1 packet Carrot—Chantenay
- 1 packet Beet—Early Blood Turnip
- 1 packet Parsnip—Hollow Crown
- 1 packet Radish—White Icicle
- 1 packet Nasturtium—Dwarf Fine Mixed

FOURTH PLANTING (Hot weather—About May 20)

- 1 Packet Tomato—Marglobe
- 1 packet Cucumber—Snows Early Pickle
- 1 packet Watermelon—Keckleys Sweet
- 1 packet Muskmelon—Hales best

NOTE:—FUNKS 1934 COLLECTION CONTAINS
GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM HYBRID SWEET CORN
New—Higher Yielding—Wilt Resistant—Full Flavor

